

Property-1924.

Oklahoma.

AGED WOMAN IN FIGHT TO RECOVER OIL LAND FROM WEALTHY FIRMS

4-12-24

Muskogee, Okla., April 11.—“Aunt Peggy” Woodward, 85 years old, still fighting to keep possession of the land allotted to her of the public domain of the Creek nation, met the enemy in force and though the winged goddess did not perch upon Aunt Peggy’s standard, neither did she perch among the numerous banners of the aged woman’s opponents.

The case was tried before E. A. Summers, district judge.

Aunt Peggy, it developed in the testimony, had made three mortgages in 1906 and 1907, one for \$500, one for \$350 and one for \$98.50 to Pearsons and Taft. Later she borrowed enough more to take up the first two instruments and did take them up. The item of \$98.50 she was to pay in installments of \$10 per month.

Under the Arkansas statute then in force 20 days’ notice was all that was required in foreclosure proceedings, and whether even this meager notice was given in such a way that the woman understood its purport is not clear. At any rate the land, alleged to have been worth \$10,000, was sold for \$40 under one of these trust deeds.

Fifteen Attorneys

Meanwhile her affairs grew more and more tangled, as shown by the fact that in the case tried recently there were 12 defendants and these defendants had a total of 15 attorneys. The defendants were John Bogard, William E. Farley, William Neff, Prairie Oil & Gas company, Terriokla Oil & Gas company, Muskogee Oil & Gas company, L. L. Graves, John T. Shelburn, Joseph E. Morrison, J. J. Bruce and L. H. Brewer. Some of these defendants claimed to hold under the original mortgage foreclosure, some by reason of oil and gas leases and some by reason of contracts made at vari-

Oil Scandal Involves A \$500,000 Fortune

Leonard D. Ingram, Oklahoma lad, said to be worth \$450,000 in oil bearing lands, has taken the first step towards becoming a citizen of Maryland by taking residence here.

Young Leonard, who for some time has been a student in the Dunbar High School, seeks to become a resident of the State of Maryland where he will institute court proceedings to have his mother, Mrs. Minerva Jones and John W. Love, attorney, replace white guardians of his Oklahoma oil lands, who he says, are fleecing him of large amounts of money.

This step is taken to take the matter from the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma courts to the Federal jurisdiction.

OWNS RICH LANDS—

Inventories made recently show that the active oil wells on the estate owned by Ingram and his two sisters have produced in royalties and cash \$450,000, and that under the Oklahoma laws white guardians were appointed to manage the estate. Ingram is still a minor and under the Oklahoma procedure is allowed

only a monthly allowance designated by the courts and his guardians. In both the disposition of the royalties and management of the lands, he claims, large amounts of money belonging to him go to expense accounts set up by the guardians.

He has taken a residence here at 1807 Madison avenue. He is being represented here by the law firm of Davis and Evans, who are associated in the proceedings with Love, Johnson and Mazyk, his Washington attorneys.

Property - 1924.

Pennsylvania.

N. ADAMS, JR., TRANSFER
JANUARY 9, 1924
Former Negro Slave is
Wealthy Man.



Richard Kemper

Richard Kemper was born in Virginia in 1845, a slave. At 18 he ran away and got a job holding horses, with the Union Army. At the close of the war he located in Monongahela, Pa., and learned the tanning trade. He invested his savings in real estate. Today he owns fifteen houses there valued at \$40,000. He also owns two gas wells and is one of the respected citizens of the city.

Property - 1924.

Virginia.

LEADS STATE IN COLORED REALTY VALUES

by the occupants.

Some of these homes are a distinct credit to the owners and indicate a marked degree of thrift. The average cost of the homes built in recent years in the subdivisions named would be \$4,500. Many of them run around \$7,500., and there are a limited number in some of the sub-divisions named and in the old sections of the city that cost from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

ACTUAL VALUE \$7,500,000.00

Property Holdings of Race In
Norfolk At Assessed Valua-
tion Four and a Half Million
Dollars.

As property in Norfolk is assessed for purposes of taxation at sixty per cent of its "fair market value," it will be seen that the actual market value of the realty holdings of Norfolk colored citizens is \$7,500,000.00.

STATE AUDITOR MOORE'S REPORT GIVES FIGURES

The report of State Auditor of Public Accounts, Hon. C. Lee Moore, for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1923, shows that the colored citizens of Norfolk pay taxes on real estate and buildings assessed at \$4,454,120.00

The figures for the twenty-three principal cities of the State are given, and Norfolk heads the list, leading Richmond, the largest city in the State, by approximately \$2,000,000.00.

The assessed valuation of the realty holdings of the colored people of the six cities next to Norfolk is as follows, according to the auditor's report:

Portsmouth, \$2,555,240.00.
Richmond, \$2,476,010.00.
Newport News, \$2,149,815.00
Petersburg, \$2,112,035.00.
Lynchburg, \$1,410,445.00.
Roanoke, \$1,034, 860.00

Smaller cities that make a good showing are Danville, \$881, 630.00, Charlottesville, \$526,590.00, Suffolk, \$459,786.00 and Harrisonburg, \$429, 890.00.

A COMMUNITY OF HOME OWNERS

While considerable business property is owned by colored citizens in Norfolk the great majority of their holdings is represented in individual homes. There are several colored subdivisions in Norfolk, including Huntersville, Lindenwood, Barboursville, Bruce Park, Douglass Park and Boulevard Terrace, in which approximately eighty per cent of the homes are detached houses owned

Property-1924.

THOMAS BUYS \$200,000 APARTMENT

Says He Will Make No Attempt to Oust Present White Tenants—No Colored People in Immediate Neighborhood.

James C. Thomas, Assistant United States Attorney in the City Division, has purchased the large apartment house on the northwest corner of 145th street and St. Nicholas avenue, tenanted at present by white families.

The price of the house was \$200,000, and the initial payment \$30,000, according to a statement made last week.

On account of the fact that no Negroes at present live in the immediate neighborhood, the purchase of this property by Attorney Thomas has created quite a stir among the tenants and white press of the city. He plans to occupy an apartment in the building.

According to Mr. Thomas, no attempt will be made to evict the present tenants, should they desire to stay and continue paying rent as hitherto at the rate of \$20 per room.

EIGHT APT. HOUSES ON 144TH STREET TO BE COMPLETED BY JUNE

Work on the eight five story apartment houses under construction on 144th street, West of Lenox avenue, is now being rapidly pushed and the builders, Coogan and Runkle of 47 West 42nd street, expect to have the houses ready for occupancy by June 1. There is a building permit, which was issued recently, called for completion of the job

in 10 days. The apartments will be three, four and five rooms with all modern improvements. The construction of these apartments was brought about through the efforts of The Age to have capital relieve the congestion of the district by building more apartment houses on the many vacant plots in the vicinity. This is the first time apartments on a large scale have been constructed for Negroes in New York City.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES

AUGUST 15, 1924

JOHN H. MURPHY'S ESTATE.

Church and Charity Eventually to Get About \$500,000.

An accounting of John H. Murphy's estate, filed yesterday, gives the value as \$504,207. The executors recite that \$1,000 a month income has been paid to a brother, Joseph F. Murphy, and \$500 a month to a sister, Rose Ann Murphy, and \$2,000 has been turned over to St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Mr. Murphy's will directed that upon the death of his brother and sister the trust funds providing their incomes were to be divided among various charities. The largest legacies, \$50,000 each, are to go to the Catholic Church Extension Society, Chicago, and the Catholic Charities of the New York Archdiocese, 477 Madison Avenue, while \$25,000 each will go to the Catholic Board for Work Among the Colored People, Sacred Heart College of Greenville, S. C., Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, House of Calvary, Epiphany Apostolic College of Baltimore and Society of St. Vincent of Paul.

Noble Sissie Heads The List, Nail Is Second

**Earnings Over Estimated Or
Harlemites Good At Figures, List Shows.**

By FLOYD J. CALVIN
NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The most astounding fact recently disclosed about the colored Harlem millionaires is that

there are any! An examination of the books of the Collector of Internal Revenue, Third District, which covers Harlem, on the 11th floor at No. 250 W. 57th street, produced startling revelations.

In 1921 an article was published in the World's Work which estimated that there were about twelve Ne-

groes in Harlem that had topped the million dollar mark. The income tax as reported to Collector Charles W. Anderson for 1923 by certain prominent individuals are as follows:

Dr. Louis T. Wright, \$54.74.
H. Adolph Howell (undertaker), \$12.25.

Fitzherbert Howell (real estate), \$17.22.

Dr. Wiley M. Wilson, \$3.55.

Rev. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of Abyssinia Baptist Church, \$23.89.

John M. Royal (real estate), \$104.84.

Charles W. Anderson, \$50.33.

John E. Nail, \$176.08.

Rev. William P. Hayes, pastor of Mount Olivet Baptist Church, \$62.56.

Thomas E. Taylor, Y. M. C. A., \$94.50.

Dr. Charles H. Roberts, \$25.86.

Mrs. Mary Lane, \$67.42.

W. David Brown, \$15.97.

Noble Sissie, \$478.64.

Atty. James C. Thomas, \$75.00.

Mrs. M. L. Jackson (hairdresser), \$8.48.

Rev. Hutchens C. Bishop, \$126.25.

Mrs. James Weldon Johnson, \$50.12.

Dr. U. Conrad Vincent, \$3.80.

James J. Keenan, white, Manager Lincoln Colored Giants, \$1.75.

John C. Smith (orchestra), 88c.

A. G. Dill (The Crisis), \$100.42.

Atty. John C. Hawkins, \$36.80.

J. A. (Billboard) Jackson, \$10.50.

Next week more names will follow of individuals, including the taxes paid by the Harlem Negro corporations. Also a list will be published of those who are conspicuous by their absence from the income tax list. Absolute information has been secured on a list of prominent Harlemites showing just who paid taxes and who did not.

ATTEMPT TO GAUGE RACE MILLIONAIRES FROM INCOME TAXES

**Watt Terry's Holdings Near
\$2,000,000, Even Though
Paid Only \$4,600 Tax**

The statement published in an out of town paper that Harlem's reputed Negro millionaires were largely a myth, according to amounts disclosed as having been paid as income tax by various of the wealthiest of the citizens of the community, has caused some comment. The paper referred to published the amounts paid as income tax by some of Harlem's leading business and professional men, and pointed out

that none came within the millionaires class.

Well-informed individuals declare that the conclusion drawn by this publication is not altogether sound. Attention is called to the fact that there are many items of income which do not come under a taxable head. And it is also pointed out that the amount of income tax paid does not always show the actual income received, nor does it give a true index to the amount of a man's actual holdings.

The highest income tax paid, according to the records revealed, was that paid by Watt Terry, the realtor, of Brockton, Mass., and New York City, who gives most of his attention to the Terry Holding Co., Inc., 202 West 140th street. His tax was in the neighborhood of \$4,600. This would represent an income from considerably less than \$1,000,000 holdings.

But, as a matter of fact, those who are familiar with the situation declare that Mr. Terry's real estate holdings in New York City and Brockton total closer to two million dollars than one. And it is also asserted that much of this property is owned outright by Mr. Terry. Of the rest, a considerable portion, it is said, is subject only to first mortgages.

It is entirely probable that there may be others in Harlem who can qualify for the millionaire rating, but it is positively asserted by many that there is no question as to the status of Mr. Terry. In the same connection, it is pointed out that many white financiers, known to be millionaires several times over, have paid even less income tax than Mr. Terry and other wealthy Harlem Negroes.

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAM
SEPTEMBER 3, 1924

To Complete \$1,500,000 Harlem Housing Project

The eight five-story apartments being erected on the north side of 144th street between Lenox and Seventh avenue for the tenancy of negroes will be completed by the Nos. 100-120 West 144th Street Corporation formed at Albany yesterday by Samuel D. Shwitzer, attorney, with A. Olenick, S. Shlonsky and I. Propper as directors. The entire operation will involve an outlay of about \$1,500,000 and was started several months ago by Coogan-Runkle, Inc., from plans by Baker & Ludwig architects. Each house will have a frontage of sixty feet.

Extortion Practiced By Holders Of Mortgages On Property In Harlem District

**Large Sums Demanded For Renewal of Mortgages When
Original Period Expires; or Obligation Is Transferred
To New Holder In Conspiracy With Old, Who Also
Demands High Payment For Accommodation.**

Financial pitfalls and traps seem to beset the way of those who would become owners of their own homes in Harlem, or who seek to invest their savings in Harlem property with a view to obtaining a solid and substantial return on the investment.

What may be a new scheme, but which is more generally practiced than is suspected, has been uncovered through the revelation that holders of mortgages frequently refuse to renew the obligation at expiration of its original period, thus forcing a foreclosure, which can only be averted through the transferring of the mortgage to new mortgagors on the payment of an exorbitant fee for the new instrument.

A Favorite Scheme.

Many of the holders of first and second mortgages on Harlem property are said to be Jewish investors. And it is explained that a favorite scheme among them is for the one holding the mortgage to refuse renewal, while his associate, nearly always a relative, will be ready to offer to take it over upon the payment of a fee that represents from 20 to 50 per cent of the amount involved.

Of course, if the mortgagee can pay off the obligation when it is due, the scheme is dead. But seldom does it happen that this Tuesday. Among those examined were manufacturers, shopkeepers, engineers, insurance men and citizens of other vocations. They came from Ft. Washing-

ton avenue, Broadway, West End avenue, Twenty-third street, One hundred and Third street and other parts of the city.

Some of the questions asked those examined were: Did you ever hear of Baron Wilkins before you read the newspaper account of the shooting? Do you know any prominent colored men? Did you ever have any trouble with any colored people? Do you think the life of a colored man is as precious as the life of a white man?

Some of the jurors summoned were excused because they had already formed an opinion of the case. One felt prejudiced to color, another had an unfavorable impression of the business of the deceased, while still others were opposed to capital punishment.

Tuesday morning's session closed with only seven white men having been selected for jury duty, with Isaac N. Gilbert, 884 West End avenue, as foreman. The court adjourned until Thursday morning.

Property - 1924

New Jersey.

FAITHFUL SERVANT WINS WILL CONTEST FOR \$50,000 ESTATE

Trenton, N. J.—Judge Wells of Burlington County ruled against the contestant in the matter of the will of the late Mrs. Emma L. Woodward of Trenton, who bequeathed the bulk of her estate, amounting to from \$40,000 to \$50,000, to Miss Amelia Stuart, colored, who had been for thirty years a faithful and beloved servant to Mrs. Woodward.

The will was contested by Mrs. Virginia W. Armstrong of Trenton, a sister of the deceased, but the judge ruled that the bequest was the result of the faithful service rendered by Miss Stuart for the thirty years of her association with Mrs. Woodward.

Property - 1924.

\$100,000 ESTATE GOES BEGGING

GEORGE MATINGLY LEFT KENTUCKY 50 YEARS AGO= DIES IN NEBRASKA= No Heirs Money Will Go To White Friends

THE NEWS is in receipt of a letter from Miss Minnie Evans Robinson, formerly of Louisville, now at 1516 Angeline street, St. Joseph, Mo. Mrs. Robinson calls attention to the death of George Mattingly in David City, Neb.

Louisville News
Mrs. Robinson says Mattingly left an estate valued at \$100,000 and it will go to white friends unless an heir is found. Mrs. Robinson thinks a young woman, Georgia Mattingly, who lived here is the heir. If any reader of THE NEWS after reading the clipping from THE PEOPLES' BANNER thinks he knows any heirs please write Mrs. Robinson at the above address. THE NEWS recently found the heir to a \$30,000 estate.

The following is taken from a David City paper:

George Mattingly Answers Summons

Following a sickness covering several weeks George Mattingly, for many years a resident of this city, passed away at his home in West David Wednesday night.

Some fifty years ago two colored men came to Butler county and took homesteads. In a short time one of them became dissatisfied and went

away. The other, George Mattingly, stuck it out and during all these years has been a familiar figure in and around David City. Geo. Mattingly was one of the finest men we ever knew, and had more real friends perhaps, than any one man in the community.

George Mattingly, more commonly and familiarly known among David City citizens at "Negro George" was perhaps one of the oldest characters in our midst. Negro George had a life full of adventures not many can boast of. His life was one of service spent in the times of slavery in the south. For such men are upprivileged to live the years he did and come out so happy and with such a smiling disposition, and with a host of friends.

He was born in Kentucky, Marion county, about the central part of the state perhaps some 90 years ago. His mother, Mrs. Pias Mattingly, with her seven children, were bound in slavery to a white man who operated a large plantation.

Negro George was united in marriage while still in slavery. His wife had been required to work in the field from the time she was 12 years old until their first child was

born. When the baby became a little older she was hired out by a man about 30 miles away. The man sent a yoke of cattle and a cart for her, but George set down his foot and said: "No, my wife can't go that far away from me with my baby." She was threatened a whipping, but George remarked, "the man who whips my wife had better start digging his grave, for I'll kill him." Later she went to a plantation about three miles away. Here George could see his family often, but her master was a tyrant. She left a weed in the cornfield and he threatened to split her head open with a hoe. George immediately took her

home when heard of this.

Thus had Mr. Mattingly lived the best part of his life in the service of good and bad masters. His life can truly be said to be one of service to his Heavenly Master as well as his masters of earth.

During the war between the North and the South, George sneaked away at nightfall to enlist. His master missed him and drove to town and besought him to return, telling him he would protect him. George remarked: "My master would have hid me on his plantation and kept me from harm but I knew there were tyrants searching who, if they got sight of me, would have hung me as they did many other colored folks, but my master was true blue to his promise." In spite of his pleadings to return and promise of everything George wanted, he did not return. He joined the forces and went to Fort Bliss, Texas, leaving his wife and two children behind. His own family had all died before he went to war, but his father, whom he lost track of. At the close of his service his regiment called the 125th, was sent to Louisville, where they were given new clothes and mustered

out.

From there he came north to Davenport, Iowa, where he spent two winters. He had saved up \$800 and invested it in land in the bluffs but it proved of no value and he lost it. He later came to Butler county, where he homesteaded three miles east of Garrison on eighty acres of land. He had accumulated a little money and added another eighty acres and then another to what he already had.

Negro George was back to Kentucky but twice after coming to Nebraska. Once thirty years ago, he made the trip but found his children were all dead and his father, who survived his mother, brothers and sisters, were killed during the terrible riot which was going on at the time of his visit there. George remained about one year in the south and returned to his home in Butler county.

In February, 1921, he made his last trip back in hopes of finding his heirs, but in vain. The only one he knew in his early life was the daughter of his old master. She welcomed him into her home and was delighted to see him after so many years of absence.

Funeral services were held from the Catholic church a 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon. Burial was in the Catholic cemetery.

EX-SLAVE DIES RICH

GEORGE MATTINGLEY OF NEBRASKA—DIES WORTH \$125,000—HAS NO RELATIVES—PROPERTY GOES TO THE STATE.

David City, Neb., May 25, 1924:—George Mattingly, ex-slave and worth \$125,000, died here the other day and nowhere has a will been found. He was a bachelor and had frequently told friends that he did not have any known relatives anywhere in the world. He was nearly 100 years old



The handsome loving-cup won by Pullman Porters' Band. "Jack" Lee, manager, at the big Amateur Band Contest in Convention Hall, April 19—Congratulations.

when he died, a small, spare man of dignified mien.

Mattingly ran away from his master on a Kentucky plantation during the Civil War the first time the Union forces got in his neighborhood, and later enlisted and fought for three years. Following the close of the war he located on a homestead which now borders upon the city limits and is worth \$35,000. He also owned 800 acres of land in Eastern Colorado, other farms in this county, and had nearly \$30,000 worth of Liberty Bonds and other securities in a safety deposit box here. *May 31, 1924*
Mattingly was a very courteous and polite old man and was given the free entree of many homes in this city. He was very frugal and hard-working in his earlier years. For the last dozen years he had lived with a Colored family in the City.

No Relatives

A few years ago he employed an attorney to go back to Kentucky and see if any of the members of his family, numerous when he fled from slavery, were living. So far as they could be traced all of them had died and not an heir could be found. The task was a difficult one, by reason of the incomplete records of the slaveholders and the fact that most of the Negroes were known by the first name only.

Mattingly was a member of the Catholic church here for a number of years, an affiliation unusual for one of his race in this section. He joined a number of years ago through the urgency of some Irish friends and was a devout attendant.

If no will is found the property will escheat to the State. Thirteen years ago a recluse at Hastings named O'Connor died and left \$125,000, no will and no relatives. Ever since then one claimant after another has been trying effectively in courts to establish heirship.

Property - 1924.

18-Year-Old Girl Fights To Save Fortune

headquarters for the alleged conspirators are said to have been at a well-known Eighteenth street hotel. A number of Negroes, including the girls half brother, are alleged to have been "bought" by certain white men who want to get control of the fortune.

Exposed in Court.

The effort of the half brother, Giles, to get Miss Canady away from the campus to a lawyer's office brought on the court action that exposed the plot.

Miss Lonzetta Canady Made Victim of Unscrupulous Workers.

Heir To Millions In Oil Land Elopes With His Bride

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 10. — Miss Lonzetta Canady, attractive eighteen year old student at the Western University is the target of inscrupulous and intriguing attacks to wrest from her control holdings of 160 acres of oil lands in Depew, Oklahoma, reputed to be worth a half million dollars. Through the clever work of authorities of the University an order to restrain the officers from preventing outsiders from communicating with the girl was dissolved.

It was learned today that the University would give the student every protection, and that every effort to thwart the chicanery of the white shysters who plan to dupe her out of her fortune would be waged.

A veritable network of intrigue, including the sending of a prospective husband to register at the campus as a student and marry the heiress, has been woven about Miss Canady since October 27, 1923, when she became of age. On that date Ben Canady, her father, brought her personally to Western University and requested that she not be allowed off the campus or any pretext whatsoever unless she was accompanied by the matron. Mr. Canady said Monday that he felt that time that white lawyers in Oklahoma would try some means of getting control of his daughter's property and he brought her to school for safekeeping.

For three days just prior to Thanksgiving an automobile bearing a Tulsa license and containing two white men and a Negro camped in front of the women's dormitory and roved about the campus until police forced them to move, Mrs. Curry, girl's matron, said Monday.

Kansas City, Mo., July 3. (Call N. S.)—Joseph Rector, Jr., brother of Sarah Campbell, drove over to Kansas City, Kas. Thursday and came back a married man, it became known here Monday. The bride was Miss Mildred Darden, daughter of Mrs. Lena Willis, 1115 East Twenty-second St. She is a student in Lincoln high school in her junior year. The young couple with two intimate friends, left the Rector mansion at 2000 East Twelfth St., Thursday afternoon presumably to take a ride in young Rector's Cadillac. No public acknowledgement of the marriage was made until this week.

Young Rector is the oldest boy in the family and upon his twenty-first birthday will come into property reputed to run into the millions. Mrs. Rose Rector, his mother, gave the couple a completely furnished home at 1217 Garfield avenue.

The newlyweds will leave July 1 on a trip to the Rector home and oil holdings in Oklahoma. Returning, they will leave on a motor tour of the east, stopping in Pittsburgh and New York.

her modest home at Lovejoy, Ill., now occupying a mammoth modern 3-story brick building, with an annex of generous proportions, is full of interest. The manufacturing and sale of cosmetics for the beautifying of skin and improving hair has become a commercial enterprise representing a financial investment of \$750,000.

The Poro College has become more than a mere hair straightening concern. With its growth has come expert chemical knowledge, and now there is put out daily a complete system of beauty culture, making for the physical improvement of the women of the race. More than 75,000 agents, in all sections of the country, are engaged in propagating the Poro system, and these assistants handle all of the Poro preparations—face powders, perfumes, cold creams, lotions, hair and scalp oils, chiropody preparations, bath powders, and other sundries.

In 1902, seeking a larger field, Mrs. Malone had paid an income tax of \$38,408, the Post-Dispatch, leading St. Louis and opened a modest shop at 2223 Market street. In 1910, the growth made larger quarters necessary, and these

were found at 3100 Pine street. In 1913, Mr. Malone, who was principal of the high school at Quincy, Ill. came on the scene, and became husband and partner of the founder. Poro College continued its expansion under their joint efforts, and in 1918, the present main 3-story building was completed and occupied. The annex was erected in the next few years.

In the home office there are 175 employees, and at least 1,000 outside agents are trained annually in the use of Poro preparations. For the use of the employees, the building contains an auditorium, a cafeteria, a bake-shop, and hospital facilities, with completely appointed beauty parlors for public accommodation. There is an ample office equipment of typewriters, adding machines, dictaphones and other appurtenances of a systematized high-powered bookkeeping arrangement. The employees are all uniformed, except the executive officers, and there is an atmosphere of alertness and brisk service that impresses the visitor on every side.

Mr. and Mrs. Malone are credited with being worth more than \$1,000,000, and it is worthy of remark that they are among the most liberal givers to charity, social welfare, religious and educational projects in this city.

In May, 1924, they gave \$25,000 to the downtown Y. M. C. A. building fund, and they had previously given \$5,000 to the colored branch Y. M. C. A. on Pine street.

Their liberality has provided for St. Louis one of the most complete and modern Negro orphanages in the U. S., they having provided a \$10,000 site and contributed several thousand dollars to the building fund. The medical department of Howard University was given \$10,000, and substantial contributions have been made to the schools at Wilberforce, Tuskegee, Philadelphia and other places.

A feature of the Poro establishment is that daily morning prayer service is being assembled; a noon-day lunch of ample proportions is served in the cafeteria for 15 cents each, and the employees' laundry is done for them at cost. At occasional intervals noted speakers are invited to address the workers.

Following publication of the fact that Mrs. Malone had paid an income tax of \$38,408, the Post-Dispatch, leading St. Louis daily, printed a picture of Mrs. Malone, with an accompanying story, on its front page.

**PORO COLLEGE HEADS
PAY \$38,408 INCOME
TAX FOR YEAR 1923**

**Payment Ranks the Malones
Among Largest Taxpayers
Of The Eastern Missouri District.**

St. Louis, Mo.—One of the interesting bits of news developing through the publicity given the income tax paying public of the country is found in the fact that among the largest sums paid by residents of the Eastern Missouri District was that paid by Mrs. Annie M. Turnbo Malone, founder and owner of the Poro College, Pendleton and St. Ferdinand, Mo. The payment was \$38,408.

The story of the growth and development of the business started in 1900 in

Missouri.

Pays Large Income Tax

By the publication of the income tax paid the government by the several individuals and corporations, it was revealed that Mr. and Mrs. Malone of the Poro College were among the top-notchers in tax payers in this district.

The government, in collecting this large sum, made no difference on account of race or color, but Uncle Sam says he treats all citizens alike when it comes to collecting his revenue.

In scanning the lists of government income tax payers, it appears that the \$38,408 paid by the Poro College Co., is possibly the largest amount paid by any member of the colored race in the United States.

It may be proper to state here that Mr. and Mrs. Malone have been very generous and charitable with their income, which is derived through the manufacture and sales of toilet articles.

Among the most outstanding gifts was \$25,000 to the Y. M. C. A., last May during the \$3,000,000 city-wide drive. At that time Mrs. Malone said that she was glad to make the contribution as she felt that it would help the young men of her race. Another large gift last year was that of \$10,000 to the Medical department of Howard University. They made possible the present beautiful Orphans' Home, where hundreds of children are cared for; and have many other smaller annual contributions on their lists.

Judging from the amount of income tax paid by the Poro College Co. It is a conservative estimate that the wealth of Mr. and Mrs. Malone is placed at over a million dollars.



MR. AARON E. MALONE
President



MRS. ANNIE M. MALONE
Founder

Property - 1924.

D.C.

HEIR TO \$25,000 FOUND

By The Louisville News--Proving It Pays To Take

This Paper. Read It and Pay For

Friday, February 22, just as THE NEWS was going to press the telephone rang and Mr. Leo J. Sandman, attorney, who was on the wire said to us: "I am looking for an heir to the \$25,000 estate of Belle Robinson, Colored, who died in Washington, D.C., and I thought your paper might help me find that heir." He went on to stress the importance of finding the heir, and finally we decided to hold up the paper and get the story in. We did with the heading: "\$25,000 Goes Begging." *Louisville, Ky.*

Tuesday we received the following letter from Mr. Sandman. It speaks for itself:

March 11, 1924.

Mr. William Warley,
Editor Louisville News,
1003 W. Chestnut street,
City.

Dear Sir:

This is in appreciation and thanks for your help in publishing a news item at the last minute before your paper went to press on Saturday, February 23, in reference to the location of an heir to the \$25,000.00 estate of Belle Robinson, Colored, in Washington, D. C.

By means of this article published in your paper, and THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF YOUR PAPER ALONE

believe that I have now positively located this heir in the person of John Parker, Jr., 830 West Madison street. Your paper has rendered him a great service, and others, in that had we not found the heir to this money, the estate would have escheated to the District of Columbia.

Thanking you again for your assistance in this matter, believe me,

Very truly yours,

LEO. J. SANDMANN.

THE NEWS lives to serve. It is glad to have been of service in this case. Now it stands to reason that it pays to take THE NEWS, read The News, AND PAY FOR THE NEWS.

Property—1924.

Old Farm Worker Dies in South; Leaves a Million

Texarkana, Ark., Dec. 5.—Joe E. Herndon, 80 years old, a member of our Race, died at his home here on N. Maple St. recently after a brief illness and his body was sent to Rodessa, La., for burial beside that of his wife, who died a year ago. Rodessa is in Caddo parish near the Louisiana-Arkansas state line.

Herndon, according to report, became a millionaire a few years ago when oil was discovered on his farm near Belcher, La. He was an old-fashioned farm toiler and had accumulated a great fortune by hard work and was making a good living by raising corn and cotton when the discovery of oil in his neighborhood made him a rich man. He moved to Texarkana, purchased a home and took life easy. His holdings were estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

The deceased millionaire leaves no children. His only living relative is said to be a sister near Belcher, who has employed attorneys to look after her interest. Whites have already attempted to gobble up the estate, believing no relatives existed.

Property-1924.

North Carolina.

NEGRO TAXABLE WEALTH IN CAROLINA

Per Capita in 1921

Based (1) on the 1921 Report of the State Tax Commissioner, and (2) on correspondence with the County Registers of Deeds.

Total Negro taxables \$110,000,000 in round numbers in 1921, or \$135 per capita, against \$34 per capita in 1910. Their taxable properties were multiplied five-fold in eleven years.

On an average the negro pays one dollar of every twenty-five dollars of the tax fund for local government.

They pay nearly nothing to support state government, because their individual properties and businesses are so small that they have no inheritances or incomes beyond the exemptions allowed by law. The same thing is true of their corporation incomes. The exceptions are notable, but they are very few.

F. D. Morris, Gaston County

Department Rural Social Economics, University of North Carolina

Rank	Counties	Per Cap.	Rank	Counties	Per Cap.
1	Alleghany.....	\$237	37	Granville.....	138
2	Durham.....	215	39	Madison.....	138
3	Guilford.....	202	40	Clay.....	137
4	Buncombe.....	195	41	Pasquotank.....	136
5	Warren.....	191	41	Stokes.....	135
6	Currituck.....	189	43	Beaufort.....	135
7	Onslow.....	188	44	Wilson.....	134
8	Carteret.....	187	45	Pitt.....	132
9	Person.....	186	45	Moore.....	129
10	New Hanover.....	182	47	Rockingham.....	129
11	Brunswick.....	178	48	Watauga.....	128
12	Craven.....	176		Sampson.....	124
13	Duplin.....	174		Rutherford.....	\$122
14	Martin.....	173		Pender.....	122
15	Orange.....	168		Halifax.....	122
15	Chowan.....	168	2	Hoke.....	118
17	Bladen.....	167	54	Lenoir.....	118
18	Columbus.....	166	54	Yadkin.....	117
18	Hertford.....	166	56	Davidson.....	117
18	Polk.....	166	56	Burke.....	115
21	Wake.....	164	58	Davie.....	115
22	Forsyth.....	158	59	Iredell.....	114
23	Rowan.....	157	59	Jackson.....	112
24	Avery.....	155	59	Nash.....	112
25	Cumberland.....	150	62	Harnett.....	112
25	Perquimans.....	150	62	Caswell.....	110
27	Surry.....	149	64	Chatham.....	110
28	Johnston.....	148	65	Henderson.....	109
29	Vance.....	146	65	Richmond.....	108
30	Wayne.....	145	67	Scotland.....	108
31	Jones.....	144	68	Washington.....	107
31	Alamance.....	144	68	Dare.....	106
33	Bertie.....	143	70	Northampton.....	106
33	Greene.....	143	70	Catawba.....	104
33	Gates.....	143	72	Randolph.....	104
36	Tyrrell.....	141	73	Alexander.....	102
				Robeson.....	100

Rank	Counties	Per Cap.
74	Swain.....	98
75	Lee.....	96
75	McDowell.....	96
75	Union.....	96
78	Wilkes.....	94
78	Anson.....	94
80	Cleveland.....	93
81	Caldwell.....	92
81	Franklin.....	92
83	Mecklenburg.....	89
83	Mitchell.....	89
83	Transylvania.....	89
86	Cabarrus.....	87
86	Lincoln.....	87
86	Macon.....	87
89	Hyde.....	85
90	Edgecombe.....	83
91	Gaston.....	81
92	Stanly.....	78
93	Montgomery.....	77
93	Haywood.....	77
95	Yancey.....	71
96	Cherokee.....	53

Note: Camden and Pamlico are omitted because of lack of data. Practically no negroes in Ashe and Graham.

PRES. SUGGS OF N. C. SAID TO BE RICHEST NEGRO IN THE STATE

Greensboro, N. C.—The Greensboro Daily News of March 5, contained the interesting item that Dr. C. Suggs, president of Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., of which the late Rev. Dr. Joseph Charles Fickens was the first president, is the richest Negro in North Carolina, and one of the richest in the entire South; that he not only owns valuable property in Greensboro, his home town, but also in Winston-Salem, and has recently bought four pieces of property in Washington, D. C., aggregating a total value of \$1,285,000.

RICHEST NEGRO EDUCATOR IS DR. SUGGS OF N. C.

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 1. —According to report Dr. C. Suggs, president of Livingstone College, is the richest Negro educator in the world. His property and other holdings in this state and in Washington, D. C., are conservatively valued at \$1,285,000.

Property-1924.

California.

Work and Mistah Bill Cochran Part Company From Now On

N. Y. C. EVENING WORLD

MARCH 3, 1924

**His Texas "Eighty" Brings a
Cool \$350,000 to Itiner-
ant Negro.**

Special Correspondent of the New York Evening World.
Copyright, 1924 (New York Evening World),
Press Publishing Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Work is the mostest thing that Mistah William B. Cochran, late of Fort Worth and Loving County, Tex., wants everything else but. In this respect, Mistah Cochran is like a lot of other humans. But in his particular case, wantin' is havin'.

"From now on, world, me and work doan' speak no more," declaims Mistah Cochran, as he fondles a bank-book showing \$350,000 deposited to his credit—\$350,000 berries that he can draw a check against any time, and spend as he pleases.

Until two days ago, Mistah Cochran, as his admiring friends now call him, was the sole owner, and also the sole motive power of an "auto laundry" conducted on space rented from a downtown auto parking station. His sole assets were a length of hose, a sponge, a chamois skin and a strong right arm.

Before that, Mistah Cochran had a similar motor laundry, with about the same assets, in Fort Worth. He felt the urge to see the world, however, so he came to California. Before he left, though, somebody induced him to buy eighty acres of land in Loving County, at \$10 an acre—on the instalment plan.

Mistah Cochran used to live—in fact was born in Loving County, and he bought the land sight unseen. Before he departed from the Lone Star State, however, he went out and took a look at the land. It was all sand. But Mistah Cochran was an honest man, and he kept up his instalment payments.

Recently they struck oil in Loving County, but Mistah Cochran didn't know anything about it, so he kept on massaging autos. What happened after that is best told by our hero himself.

"Thursday mawnin' I was working hahd, unmuddin' autos, when two white geamens calls on me," says Mistah Cochran. "We wants your land and is willin' to slip you 350,000 bucks for it," says they.

"How come?" says I.

"They's oil on it—does you take it or does you leave it?" asks the white folks."

"I doan' do nothin' else but," says I—and da you is."

Mistah Cochran, who is only a few shades darker than coal tar, and who, before the advent of oil in Loving County, was quite undistinguished among his colored brethren, already is the leading social light in San Francisco's black belt. His land was purchased by one of the biggest oil companies in the mid-continent field.

Willed \$100,000

Providing He Finishes College

Los Angeles, Sept. 16.—(Dispatch News Service) Brice Taylor, famous athlete of the University of Southern California and ranked as one of the best athletes on the Pacific Coast, has been named as the sole beneficiary in a will left by a cousin of \$100,000 estate. The will stipulates that Taylor must graduate from the University of Southern California with the Bachelor of Arts degree and under no other condition will he receive the money.

At present Taylor is a sophomore at the University and well known on the whole coast in the athletic and social world.

The fund is held in trust by Williams and Jones, attorneys-at-law.

Property - 1924.

Georgia Youth Found Here Heir To \$50,000

James Crawford, 1224
Shields Alley, Will Get
Fortune From Dad.

To have turned over to him the \$50,000 estate of an aged father who lives in Georgia was the good fortune of James C. Crawford, 1224 Shields Alley, this week.

When seen by a reporter for the AFRO-AMERICAN shortly after news reached Baltimore Mr.

Crawford modestly admitted that he was the only son of his aged father who had for 32 years conducted a large farm, together with a hardware and grocery business in Sylvester, Ga. He said his father was worth \$50,000 several years ago.

According to advices received from there his father, who is nearing 70 years of age, has decided to retire and turn his entire belongings over to his son. Other information reaching the AFRO is to the effect that the estate is now valued at \$126,000.

Atlanta Negro Leaves An Estate of \$150,000

ATLANTA, Ga.—Henry Rucker, the Atlanta negro who was born in slavery and rose to the position of collector of internal revenue for Georgia under the Republican administration, left an estate valued at \$150,000, according to estimates by friends. Rucker was 72 years old when he died Sunday.

His passing removes one of the more picturesque figures in the Republican arena in Georgia. As a reward for his efforts in swinging the state convention for McKinley in 1896, Rucker was given the collector's appointment and held that post for fourteen years until ill health forced his retirement.

During War.

When the war between the states broke out, Rucker became body servant for his master, Dr. W. H. King. Later, when he became one of the

more important Republican patronage holders in the state, Rucker rewarded Dr. King by appointing him chief deputy, where he served until displaced after Rucker had resigned.

Rucker married the daughter of the first negro congressman of Georgia, by the name of long, and property held by his wife's people added to his holdings. He owned a building and other valuable property on Piedmont Avenue, in the vicinity of Auburn.

TAXABLE PROPERTY OF STATE NEGROES REDUCED \$2,000,000

Negroes in Georgia have returned for taxation this year property valued at \$46,223,248, which is a decrease of approximately \$2,000,000 from 1923, according to statistics assembled in the office of Comptroller General William A. Wright. The figures for last year were \$48,233,541.

Practically every classification of property shows a decrease from 1923, although in one or two instances there is a small increase. Emigration of the negro population and reductions traceable to boll weevil damage account for the general shrinkage in property values, it is believed.

There are 231 negro professional men in Georgia, according to the records, divided as follows: Lawyers, 11; doctors, 154; dentists, 31; embalmers, 35. These pay a professional tax.

Negroes to the number of 81,554 paid poll taxes this year in Georgia, a number slightly less than last year.

The consolidation of the digest shows that negroes returned for taxation 1,574,544 acres of land valued at \$14,833,659. They returned city and town property valued at \$20,988,467; money and solvent debts, \$262,422; merchandise, \$319,185; household furniture, \$3,946,929; plantation and mechanical tools, \$700,185; horses and mules, \$3,597,825; jewelry, \$19,023; dogs, \$19,623 and all other property, \$581,487.

Property returned by defaulters amounted to \$250,676.

It is interesting to note that the

value of dogs owned by Georgia negroes exceeds that of jewelry returned.

PROPERTY VALUES OF NEGROES DROP

Decrease of About \$2,000,000 to \$46,223,248 Shown in Tax Reports Made to State.

Property valued at \$46,223,248 has been returned for taxation this year by negroes in Georgia, according to statistics in the office of Comptroller General William A. Wright. The return this year makes a decrease of approximately \$2,000,000 from 1923.

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VALUABLE PROPERTY IN HARLEM SOLD BY SOUTHERN BANKERS

The property at southwest corner of Seventh avenue and West 135th street acquired four years ago by the Wage Earner's Savings Bank of Savannah, Ga., through Nail & Parker's real estate office, 145 West 135th street, has been resold through the same office to a syndicate headed by M. B. Berry.

The sale was made for the Arabella Realty Corporation, holding company for the Georgia financial institution. There are eleven buildings on the property, which extends 110.6 feet on Seventh avenue, and 125 feet on 135th street. The buyers intend, it is reported, to erect a building which will contain a dance hall, Turkish baths, pool and billiard rooms, and other business amusement facilities.

The seven-story apartment house at northwest corner of Seventh avenue and West 137th street has also been sold by Nail & Parker for the Roach House Cleaning Co. The two transactions are said to approximate \$500,000.

COLUMBUS, GA., Ledger:

COLUMBUS, GA., Ledger:

JUL 27 1924

TAX VALUES

\$38,189,800

Digests Completed Yesterday for County Show Loss of \$43,720 As Compared With Last Year.

Completion of the state and county tax digests for the year 1924 by Tax Receiver W. H. Speer, late yesterday, show the total taxable valuation to be \$38,189,800 as compared with \$38,233,520 for the year 1923, or a reduction in valuations of \$43,720.

The taxable valuations of property owned by negroes is shown to have increased \$42,950 while the total value of property owned by white persons decreased \$86,670. The latter is understood to have shown also a fairly healthy increase though not as large as last year, except in one instance, that of the Bibb assessments, the total of which was cut down between five hundred and six hundred thousands of dollars. Last year the assessment of the Bibb property, the largest single assessment in the county, was listed at over two millions. The cut was agreed to, it is understood, following somewhat lengthy hearings before the board of revisers several weeks ago.

The total shown on the white digest for the year 1924 is \$37,132,940 as compared with \$37,219,610 for the year 1923 and last year's increase was a healthy one over the preceding year, it will be remembered.

The total shown on the colored digest for this year is \$1,356,860 as compared with \$1,013,910 in 1923.

Mr. Speer last night expressed himself as very much pleased with the dispatch with which the digests were completed, which he attributed in fair share to his assistants or clerks, Mrs. Willie B. Parham and Mrs. Ralph W. Stephens, whom he highly commends for their efficiency. He expects to leave for Atlanta with the copy of the digest that is to be turned over to Comptroller Wm. A. Wright, tomorrow morning by automobile. Although he was a week late this year in getting started, after the board of equalizers finished their work, he completed the digests ahead of time. He would have had until the first of August, and still have been within the time limit. He stated that on his return from Atlanta he expects to be mingling with his friends and the voters until after the primary election on May 10.

One copy of the digest was turn-

ed over to Collector Hugh Baird, as usual, and the force in his office will get ready for the collection of taxes beginning the first of September. Taxes will be due and will become delinquent after December 20.

Columbus, Ga. ~~July 1924~~

JUL 27 1924

TAX DIGEST SHOWS LOSS OF \$43,720

**Muscogee Colored Digest
Shows Gain With Decrease
Of \$86,670 In White Digest.
Valuation \$38,189,800**

A loss of \$43,720 in the tax digest of 1924 as compared with that of 1923 is shown in the compilation of state and county taxes for Muscogee county, according to the annual report submitted yesterday by W. H. Speer, receiver.

Tax valuations for the year are given as \$37,132,940 for white tax payers and \$1,056,860 for colored. The latter shows a gain over the year 1923 of \$42,950. The total for both white and colored is \$38,189,800 as compared with \$38,233,520 for the preceding year.

It is required by law that the report be completed by the first of August and considerable effort has been put forth by Mr. Speer to get it in readiness. Monday Mr. Speer will go to Atlanta and deliver the report to William A. Wright, comptroller general.

The report for the year 1924 follows:

Total white tax digest for 1924	\$37,132,940
Total white tax digest for 1923	37,219,610

Total loss of white digest for 1924 over 1923	\$ 86,670
Total coloredtax digest for 1924	\$ 1,056,860
Total coloredtax digest for 1923	1,013,910

Total gain of colored digest for 1924 over 1923	\$ 42,950
Total white and colored digest for 1924	\$38,189,800
Total white and colored digest for 1923	38,233,520

Total loss for both white and colored for 1924 for 1924 over 1923	\$ 4,720
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Virginia Negroes Hold Much Land

Richmond, July 19.—Negroes own Virginia real estate to the value of \$53,516,174, according to the report of C. Lee Moore, auditor of public accounts. While this is small compared with the \$920,287,255 of real estate owned by white people in this state, is it a big step forward from the days of slavery.

From the standpoint of taxable values the greater part of the real estate holdings of the negroes lie in the rural districts. The contrary is the case with the white people.

These figures show wonderful progress when we consider the comparatively short time from the days of slavery.

JUL 14 1924

Property - 1924.

Louisiana.

NEGRO HEIRS AWAIT PROBATION OF WILL INVOLVING MILLION

Shreveport, La., December 2.—Joe Herndon's heirs are awaiting with interest the opening of his will here Thursday when disposition of the aged negro's fortune, which has been estimated at more than \$1,000,000, will be announced. / 2-3-24

A sister, Martha Payne, 76, lives in a humble farm house near Rodessa, La., and a brother, Jim Herndon, lives at Keithville.

Property - 1924.

Maryland.

45% OF THE CITY FOLK OWN THEIR HOMES

Investigators Find 40 Per
Cent of Housekeepers
Have No Roomers

NO HOUSING SHORTAGE

Colored Folks' Homes Here
Worth From \$1,600 to
\$10,000 Each

That there is no real housing crisis here in Baltimore due to shortage and that normal adjustment will take care of needs, is the outstanding features of a government report.

According to occupant-owners and tenants of houses belonging to Negroes, residential properties in Baltimore, ranging in estimated values of from \$1,600 to \$10,000, are typical examples of the major housing facilities available to Baltimore's 108,322 Negroes, who are being slowly augmented by migrants from the South. The houses, as to which data were obtained, were selected in a non-discriminatory manner as to location, and from centers of the city in which there reside colored people representative of Baltimore's entire Negro population.

Many In Small Streets

In making this investigation the Department realized, of course, that small streets and alleys are still, unfortunately, the abiding places of large numbers of colored people of limited means, who are crowded into small dwellings. Yet, with the exception of these small and limited localities, the problem of housing congestion in Baltimore is not a serious one.

Houses occupied by Negroes and located on such typical Baltimore streets as McCulloh, East Twenty-third, West Lanvale, Ashland avenue, North Carrollton, North Carey, Jefferson, Myrtle avenue, Division street, Pennsylvania avenue, Leadenhall, George, Argyle avenue, Mosher, East Fayette and North Caroline, were described by their occupants, whose conclusions

are summarized as follows:

45 Per Cent Own Homes

In the ratio of 9 to 11, the occupants of these properties had purchased the same, and, where necessary, improved the houses by the installation of modern heating appliances, electric lights, hardwood floors, etc. Actual rentals of these properties, and estimated rentals submitted by owners, ranged from \$16.00 to \$80.00 per month. Intermediate rentals varied according to the size, space, and condition of the houses. A surprising condition brought to light by the investigation was the fact that in the ratio of 8 to 12, householders and their immediate families were the sole occupants of the home, and did not sublet any portion of the rented or owned property. In other cases, the number of rooms sublet ranged from one to three, and in one case four rooms of a six-room house, renting for \$40.00 per month, were sublet to lodgers. The houses, the majority of which were two or three-story brick dwellings, contained from 6 to 16 rooms, and, with but four exceptions, were well brightened by daylight.

Plumbing Good

In a few cases, the occupants described the plumbing as being "poor" and "fair," but in the majority of cases it was said to be "good." Toilet facilities and sewerage fell slightly below the very favorable testimony as to lighting and plumbing; but the general description was "good," and, in several cases, "splendid."

In comparing the construction and rental prices of the houses studied with similarly located houses, occupied by white householders, two informants stated that Negro tenants, as a rule, paid a higher price for poorer shelter and facilities than did white tenants. The data compiled sustain the slightly-higher price; but, as to general construction and specifications, it is indicated that there is virtually no difference between the facilities available to the two classes of occupants.

Rents Are High

In location, it was observed that highly-desirable residential sections and blocks, recently opened to Negro residents, commanded higher sale and rental prices than sections which have long been open to Negro householders, a situation which is comparable to that of other large cities in which the Negro population is rapidly increasing.

In its entirety, the housing situation among the colored people of Baltimore, Md., seems to bear no symptoms of unusual needs, or indicate any crisis of shortage such as had appeared in several other cities. A normal housing adjustment, in keeping with the needs of the city's Negro populace, is apparently ever applicable to each individual case, as the necessity arises.

Property - 1924.

Mississippi.

COAL DISCOVERY STIRS CITIZENS

Negro Farmer Finds It Two
Feet Under Surface
of Ground.

Tupelo, Miss., Aug. 23.—Considerable excitement has been occasioned in this city and throughout Lee county by the discovery of a deposit of coal near Guntown, fifteen miles north of Tupelo. Samples of the deposit were brought to this city and when tested burned readily. The discovery was made by a negro while digging on his farm in the hilly lands east of Guntown. The deposit was found about two feet under the surface and has all the appearances of true coal, although the coal that was brought into this city does not seem to be of an excellent grade, but this is probably due to its nearness to the top of the soil.

Interest is keen and a full investigation will be made to determine the extent of the deposit and whether the quality will warrant mining the coal for commercial uses.

Business—1924. NEGRO ARCHITECT STANDS OUT.

(P. N. S.)

Toledo, O., April 19.—The Reveron Construction Company, with James Bilbo as president, has been organized by the Negroes of this city. The superintendent of architecture and chief engineer is Mr. Feliciano.

Mr. Feliciano was formerly with the Bently company in this city, one of the largest in the United States, as estimator and designer. He has drawn plans for many of the largest office buildings in Toledo. In competition for plans for the new race at Montivedo, Truguer is one of the five architects from the United States who have entered. He is one of the two holders of the degree of master of architecture in the city of Toledo.

The Reveron Construction Company will specialize in the financing and construction of homes.

Company's Aim Is To Develop Race Business

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 29.—The Cleveland Peoples Finance Corporation, with a capital of \$100,000, is to open a loan and financing business in this city within the next few weeks.

clusively of Negro people and it will

The organization is composed exclusively of Negro people and it will be financed and operated by them. Alexander H. Martin, the president, is one of Cleveland's most prominent attorneys and at present a special assistant United States attorney general. Clayborne George, chairman of finance, is president of the Cleveland N. A. A. C. P. Other officers and organizers are: Dr. U. S. Tartar, vice president; Robert K. Hodges, vice president; Dr. Charles H. Garvin, treasurer; George P. Hinton, secretary and manager; Dr. E. J. Gregg, Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, Dr. Martin L. Crawford, R. H. Small, Mrs. Rosaland West Garvin, J. Walter Wills, Mrs. Mary B. Martin, J. D. Whitlow, Miss Blanche E. Johnson and Mrs. Anne Hodges.

"From the assurances we already have," said President Martin, "we are confident that we will have the united support and backing of the leading people of Cleveland. There

is something like twenty million dollars of money belonging to our group in the banks of this city, at least that appears to be a conservative estimate. If we can mobilize any considerable portion of this vast wealth we have accomplished wonders for our people. That it is feasible to do so is apparent from the fact that the institution as we plan to run it will be able to offer greater inducements than any other class of financial institutions. The development of commercial businesses and training among our group, together with the tendency of the times to make it more and more difficult for the smaller and more isolated to get financial consideration, make a movement of this kind necessary to our welfare and advancement."

A formal launching of the enterprise took place at a banquet given by the organizers last Monday night.

Race's Largest Construction Co. In Columbus, O.

Columbus, O., July 30.—(J. A. Jackson for A. N. P.—The Sunday, July 13 issue of the Ohio State Journal, of Columbus, Ohio, bore on page 10 a full page display advertisement of the C. W. Bryant company, an engineering and transfer concern of that city that engages in heavy hauling, erection, moving and shoring.

The picture that tops the page portrays their force at work placing a 49 1-2 ton girder in its position many feet high on the new structure they are erecting for the Columbian Building and Loan company, one of the big financial institutions (white) of that city. It is but one of a number of such heavy pieces that enter into the modern structure.

This photographic reproduction is flanked with six pictures of the executives of the company, each of which proclaims the subjects to be genuinely of the Afro-American. There is that of C. W. Bryant, the president and treasurer of the company; M. L. Bryant, a woman secretary; E. R. Bryant, the assistant manager; H. C. Bryant, vice president and general manager, and W. M. Farrar, a foreman.

ident and general manager, and W. M. Farrar, a foreman.

The names of other foremen listed are in two groups. The first being those of more than twenty years service with the company. They are besides Farrar, Robert Arrington, Joseph Smith, J. H. Taylor; and the others, Henry Lynch, Arthur Mitchell, Wheeler Preston and Charles Harris.

Nor is the job pictured the only big undertaking successfully concluded by this enterprising concern that has gone into the general business market and held its own without regard to color, prejudice or any of the other features of every day business life. They have moved a city school, hauled the material and erected a high school, the girders for which weighed 38 tons; erected a water softener tank for the Toledo and Ohio Central R. R. that weighed 150 tons; built the Brown Steel company's new plant for whom they dismantled and re-erected four immense cranes; in fact, during the past 30 years they have erected stacks, tanks, and manufacturing buildings all over Ohio.

Ohio.

FINANCE CORPORATION LAUNCHED AT CLEVELAND

Associated Negro Press

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 27.—The Cleveland Finance Corporation, organized like similar organizations in Chicago, St. Louis and Deiroit, has just been launched here with capital of \$100,000.00. It is planned to confine the operations of the company to the making of small loans to working men.

Attorney Alexander H. Martin has been elected President, and Dr. Chas. H. Garvin, Treasurer. George P. Hinton is Secretary and General Manager.